

informed that the
g commenced brewing
in a few days. GRAIN
Brewhouse at the corner
of the streets.
Entwistle & Co.
may be had in a few days
street.

MOVABLE.

removed his Store
to the Washington
for Sale,
and tick-
rolls,
latillas,
downs,
triple O.
By the piece
age, about
of which
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Kendal cottons
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d fancy muslin
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gloves, mitts & sleeves
shawls
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ticks
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rd bombazette
ravens ducks
s and mamoodies
check handkerchiefs
small cheats
buff in kegs and boxes
Brandywine gunpow
articles all of which
moderate terms, at
CAZENOVE.
s-tu&th
building Lots.
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ent for ever, a num-
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are well taken with
J. H. HOGE.
NT for one or more
with a good GAR-
law
ED,
on and Fowle,
g sugar
land rum
CIL.
TEAS.
sup. quality.
dumb do. for family
E.
5th proof Jamaica
TEAS.
urrahs
oap
ool cards
20d. nails & brads
duck
ne and fine shoes
Bellona Gun.
p
BY
OWDEN.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1806.

[No. 1751.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limita-
tion and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,
The substantial and fast

sailing Ship

LEONIDAS,

Carries about five hundred hog-
sheads, not two years old, now
ready to receive a cargo. For
terms apply to Captain R. M. Kenzie, at Gad-
sby's Hotel, or to

James Patton.

October 2.

For Freight or Charter,

To the West-Indies or a Port on the Continent,

The Sloop Lydia,

Capt. Hewes;

Burthen about 850 barrels, is
nearly a new vessel, sails well,
and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few
days. Apply to

Lawson and Fowle.

November 4.

Just Received,

By the schooner Betsey, and

FOR SALE,

15,000 lbs. COFFEE,

10 barrels and flukes of SUGAR, and

6 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

On the west side of Fairfax street, nearly
opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It
will accommodate a family, and a flour and
grain store. There is a shed sufficient to
hold 4,000 lbs. flour.

E. J.

September 2

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES OF LAND, on the north

end of the town, to bind on the river or

nearly so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25.

Wants a Situation in Business,

A YOUNG MAN, of respectable connecti-

on, who writes a good hand. For further par-

ticulars

Enquire of the Printer.

July 10.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A NEGRO MAN, steady and honest, and

accustomed to horses.

Apply to the Printer.

July 30.

Fresh Teas,

Of a superior quality, in small load casks,

and by the pound—

Just received and for Sale, by

TUNIS CRAVEN.

Nov. 1.

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will

find employment by applying to the subscriber

at Alexandria.

E. JANNEY.

5th mo. 29th. 1806.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the patentee

next door below Mr. Alexander McKenzie's,

lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, o-

legance, &c. Masters of vessels and

other gentlemen going to the West Indies,

Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an

assortment, and a great allowance to those who

purchase by the quantity.

N.B. The buttons on the back parts of the

suspenders ought to be placed the same distance

from each other, as the two center buttons on

the suspenders, to prevent improper straining

and thereby destroying the ease designed in the

construction of the article.

RICHARD HORWELL.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

100 lbs. Maryland Tobacco.

Oct. 1.

Sale at Auction.

In consequence of the decease of John Dunlop,
will be sold at public auction, on Wednes-
day, the 13th instant, at ten o'clock, at the
Vendue Store;

15 Bales well assorted and well
bought Woollen Cloths.

The terms of sale will be—Fifty Dollars
and under, cash—and above Fifty Dollars, a
credit will be given, by giving approved
notes with indorsers, at six months, negotia-
ble at either of the banks here.

The goods are just arrived in the ship Wil-
liam and John, from Liverpool.

Philip G. Marsteller.

November 4.

The Subscriber

Has just received and offers for Sale, at his

Store,

Goshen Cheese, of superior quality

A quantity of elegant Liverpool Calms, n

sets and by the piece

Large Rhode-Island Greening Apples, in

barrels

Cranberries by the bushel or retail

Smoked and pickled Salmon

Large New-York Cabbage-Heads.

A. Willis.

November 8.

For Liverpool,

The staunch, good Ship

Enterprise,

CAPTAIN COLCORD;

Sails fast, about twenty-six

hundred barrels burthen—will

take freight on moderate terms.

Advances made on consignment to Messrs.

Logan, Leach and Co.

William Hodgson.

November 5.

JAMES ANDERSON

Has just received, and offers for Sale,

3000 weight excellent BUTTER,

In small firkins, suitable for family use.

November 5

RECEIVED.

By the William and John, captain Woodhouse,

from Liverpool, and for sale by

Lawson & Fowle,

12 bales KENDALL COTTONS.

6 do. Blue and mixed PLAINS.

The above goods were purchased from the

manufactory, are well chosen, and will be sold

on liberal terms.

November 5

JUST IMPORTED

In the brig Rebecca, from Oporto,

A few quarter casks Port Wine,

Of a superior quality, and for sale by

James Nutt & Co.

Oct. 27. At their Store on King-Street.

Just received from the Havana, and for sale by

the subscriber,

A consignment of SEGARS, of

the very first quality.

A. C. CAZENOVE.

October 25.

Wants a Place,

In a Counting-House, Wholesale or Retail

Store, a Young Man, who writes and speaks

English, French and German: A line, ad-

ressed to N. N. and left at this office, will be

duly attended to.

November 3.

Just Received,

Per ship Enterprise, Capt. Colcord, from Li-

verpool, laying at Merchants wharf,

AND FOR SALE,

A CARGO OF SALT,

Consisting of

500 sacks Liverpool stored,

5000 bushels do. coarse.

For terms apply to

William Hodgson.

November 3.

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

The large commodious well-built three

story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street—

occupied by Messrs. Richard Vetch & Co.—

Apply to

James Patton.

October 30.

20,000 weight Green Coffee,

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale, by

Mordecai Miller.

August 14.

LEWIS LANNAY,

One of the firm of McCulloch and LANNAY's,

Baltimore;

Has just opened, in King street, opposite the

Printing Office,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME assortment of American

printed Calicoes, Shawls, Pocket Hand-

kerchiefs, and Bed Covers—also a few barrels

of the first quality Starch and Hair Powder—

As he means to remain but a short time here,

he requests those who wish to favor him with

their custom to call speedily.

N. B. He will sell the goods at the Baltimore

prices.

November 5.

The Subscriber

Inform his friends, and the public in general,

that he has now open, and for sale in the

house lately occupied by Mr. A. C. Cazenove,

on Fairfax, between King and Prince

Streets, a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

of this fall's importation—

—CONSISTING OF—

Superfine,

Flue, and Forrell } Cloths.

Cassimeres, Waistcoatings,

Manchester,

Plains and Kerseys,

Halticks and Napt Cottons,

Napt Frizes and Flannings,

Blue and grey Coatings,

Ladies superfine Coatings,

A handsome choice of flannels,

Rose and striped Blankets,

Scarlet Cardinals,

Calicoes, Shawls and Handkerchiefs,

Printed Counterpanes,

Irish Linens and Dewlasses,

Russia Sheetings and striped Reddicks,

Brown and white Petticoats,

White and brown Rolls,

Burboon Gurrans,

Mamoodies,

Shoes,

Load and Lump Sugar,

Pins, Needles, Buttons, and a good choice of

tailors Silks Twist and Threads—All of which

he is determined to sell at the most reduced

prices for ready money. He hopes to meet

with that encouragement his attention to busi-

ness may seem to merit from a generous pub-

lic.

Thomas B. Dyer.

N. B. He will rent the store house, kitch-

en and granary at Broad Creek, in Maryland,

(holding an unexpired lease for the same)

with the Lot of Ground thereto attached, con-

taining a number of excellent apple trees—

the ground equal to any for a garden—It is al-

so an excellent stand for a tavern or black-

smith shop, either of which would be immen-

sely profitable, if conducted and supplied in a

proper manner. The terms will be made easy

by early application as above.

November 6.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—To wit:

WHEREAS JOHN S. SLYE hath, by

his petition in writing, applied to the

honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assist-

ant judges of the circuit court of the district of

Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the

act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debt-

ors within the district aforesaid, and has stated

therein that he is in actual confinement in the

jail of Alexandria county, at the suit of John

A. Burford, and being unable to discharge

the said claim with others against him, has

offered to deliver up to the use of his credi-

tors, all his property, real, personal or mixed

—Notice is therefore given, to the creditors of

the said JOHN S. SLYE, that on TUES-

DAY, the 11th of November instant, between

the hours of nine and twelve o'clock in the

forenoon of the same day, at the court-house

in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor

will be administered to the said John S. Syle,

and a Trustee appointed agreeably to the said

act of congress: unless cause be then and there

Commotion in the west—We this day extract from the Ohio Herald an article containing some strictures upon a publication which appeared in the Ohio Gazette, boldly arguing the necessity of a secession of the western states from the union. It would seem by this publication that the subject has already become familiar to the people. It has for several days been rumored, but without much apparent foundation, that Colonel Burr is actually agitating a scheme of the sort at the present moment.

From the Ohio Herald.

THE growing prosperity and increasing wealth of the United States is a pleasing subject of contemplation. A government of our choice, and those appointed to administer it indulging our utmost wish; an exemption from direct taxation; a market procured for us at the expense of our Atlantic brethren, and a thousand other advantages, to which our connection with the union can alone secure us, are benefits which should not be disregarded.

These reflections are occasioned by observing a serious attempt to sow a dissatisfaction among us; to prepare the public mind for any measures a desperate character may incline to pursue.

The western people will, we hope, spurn at the base proposition, and shew a proper detestation of the nefarious scheme.

We have noticed for some weeks a highly impulsive inquiry continued up in the Ohio Gazette, printed at Marietta, relative to Burr's plans in the western country. So far from disapproving a secession of the western country from the union the necessity is urged. Querist the writer's signature, says of Burr, "It should be known, however, to the intelligent of the western country, that the National Intelligencer will never dare to take part in the incalculable of one man, whose views a desperate paragrapher in Frankfort has foolishly attempted to fathom. A Wilkinson or a Brown may gaze for a moment on the ignominious fatuous that has danced upon the swamps of Frankfort; but a spark from the genius of a Burr would dissipate the vapour."

On the 11th instant the following appears—"The condition of a great nation, plovered of its national rights; with an administration suffering itself tamely to be brow beaten at the seat of government by an unaccredited individual of a foreign nation, actually occupying one hundred miles extent of territory on both banks of the Mississippi: not in a country, the right to which is waiting the issue of negotiation; but in Louisiana, properly so called by Spain herself, a nation governed by an administration supported upon the dilapidated basis of a broken and disappointed party, that will with difficulty endure the period of its natural expiration; a nation abounding in natural and political resources, and stocked with good and patriotic citizens; but actually unprovided with a party to take the helm of state or a political compass to steer by. Such a spectacle may furnish a scene of pantomime, but be awful and revolting to all true Americans. Do we desire further examples! Our ears are assailed by the just murmurs of the disbanded army, and our glorious infant, but discarded navy. Shall we compose our alarms in the hope of reviving federalists and federalism? But that party, if it could be rallied, never will assist, never did co-operate in unity of sentiment or individuality of interest. What a prospect then so speedily solicits our regard, of a catastrophe so near at hand!"

"No man, who is capable of duly appreciating the nature of whatever trade does or shall hereafter fall to the share of the western countries, will deny that we ever can be absolutely free from all extrinsic influence or controul upon that trade; and therefore, that however difficult of access we may be by a foreign enemy in commercial pursuits, so far as we can prosecute them from our situation, we shall for a long time be subject to the influence of our foreign relations. But that we neither ought or will vest that influence in the Atlantic States, is a principle which, if not palatable to every one on its presentation, will, I am persuaded, before two years more roll over us, be held orthodox and sacred by every man capable of understanding it, on this side the mountains. I will not now, however, further anticipate a subject I shall more fully handle hereafter. A great previous question involving our dearest rights & independence, viz. "how long these etc. Allegany countries will continue, as at present, members of the federal union," first demands our earliest investigation; and among the causes that have retarded or hitherto prevented the

information of the people on both sides of the Allegany on this subject, there seems no hesitation to enumerate the following: 1st. An impolitic jealousy of the growing wealth and consequence of the western country, cherished under various forms, by all parties in power, since the revolution; 2dly, Commercial prejudices in the Atlantic states; 3dly, The general poverty of a large majority of the emigrants to these western countries, and the greater facility they experience here of settling themselves in ordinary circumstances above that they possess to the eastward.

"If it be unknown to our brethren on the Atlantic; or disregarded there by all but merchants and financiers, that these western countries, in effect, labored under greater hardships than ever the old colonies endured from Britain, having besides to digest the nauseating drug of a misplaced and untrusting delegation, legislative and executive, which will continue to bear them down, under the share they bear of the federal burthen; that every administration since the union, has been influenced and must be so, by a commercial interest adverse or indifferent to the prosperity of the western country; that it must be the wish of such interest, to see any system continued that will prevent an increase of the impost, by supplying a federal revenue from other sources. If these things be withheld from the knowledge of the people by their servants how loudly should we shout from the mountains to the ocean, and demand, "for what beneficial return to ourselves do we pay an annual contribution of upwards of 3,000,000 of dollars appropriated to objects of federal concern, no way regarding our interest, present or to come, whilst 100,000 would suffice for administering the government or governments of our country! But this, sir, is only one of the six motives I have thought of, that must and will induce a severance of the cis and trans-Atlantic states, which I shall hereafter develop."

Such are the leading arguments introduced to refute the charges and divert the odium attached to certain characters since the publication of the Western World.

The London Monthly Magazine contains a series of letters on the present state of Switzerland, by a traveller in that country to his friend in London. From one of these letters we extract the following interesting article:—

Near Zurich there was an auxiliary army of Russians, who came far, very far, from the borders of Asia, and the immense, sureable deserts of Siberia and Tartary. Many of the rude inhabitants of those remote climes now eyed with amazement the novel and grand spectacle of Helvetia's towering snowy mountains, and were destined to carry on a new and unusual warfare amidst its craggy precipices and in the depth of its abysses. The whole surrounding country abounds with accounts of the intrepidity, obedience, fidelity, and sturdiness of these Northern warriors. Even the French officers were often heard to speak with admiration of their military virtues.

The melancholy incidents which took place during these hostilities, are necessarily fresh in the memory of the inhabitants. Among several which have been related to me, I cannot refrain from communicating one which has strongly impressed my mind. A newly married pair were living happy and careless in their village, when the tidings were brought by fugitives of a decisive battle having just taken place in the neighborhood. The report was too soon confirmed by the thunderings of the approaching cannon. The bridegroom equally animated by a martial spirit, and a love for his wife, wavered betwixt the desire of engaging in the contest and of flying with the object of his affections. He went out as far as the hasty intrenchments of the retreating party, where cannon was already planted against cannon, and where the cries of the combatants were lost in the horrid roar of guns and the clash of arms. In this scene of tumult, the thought of his bride, and of her abandoned state gained the ascendancy in his mind; he hastened back to his house amidst a shower of balls, which struck the earth on all sides of him. Before he reached his home his aged Parent met him in tears and pointed to the roof where a hostile ball had violated their peaceful dwelling—"Where is my wife was the reply of the anxious husband. On being informed that she was in the house, and gone up stairs to see the cottage that was said to be burning in the neighborhood, he flew to the garret, where, to his inexpressible horror, he saw her weltering in her blood. The very ball which had struck the roof had taken off

both her legs in the moment in which she looked out at the window. She now lay in the agonies of death; he threw himself beside her, and recalled her for a moment to life, by the loudness of his lamentations. She opened her eyes, essayed to stretch forth her arms, and moved her lips to speak to him; but her arms sunk, her lips refused to do their office, she reclined her head, and her soul fled to heaven!

She is dead, cried the frantic husband, starting up, and breaking thro' the crowd of spectators, who vainly attempted to oppose his progress; he rushed towards the intrenchments and was seen no more.

Some soldiers afterwards related that a young man suddenly sprung in among them, they knew not from whence, snatched the arms from the hands of one of them, and was darting over the intrenchments with incredible fury, when some grape-shot shattered his body in pieces, and numbered him with the slain who filled the ditch. There he probably remained; for when the intrenchment became useless, after having been stormed by the enemy, the moat was closed up, and served as a common grave for the friendless stranger and the unhappy husband, whose beloved wife, after a week's union, was consigned at the same time to a grave in the neighboring church yard!

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

Lansdown House Masquerade.

At the late masquerade at Lansdown house no character was better supported than the Newsmen. He distributed about 500 Gazettes to the most beautiful group of lovely females we ever saw assembled. For our readers information we insert some of them:

Extraordinary news from South America!

"GEN. MIRANDA and his thousand followers have completely succeeded in revolutionizing South America, by embodying several regiments of Crocodiles and Rattle Snakes, and has given the command of the hundred forts, taken by him in ten days, to each of his hundred body guards."

Extraordinary news from North America!

"JERFERRON and his YANKIES have declared war against Great Britain & her dependencies. After performing funeral service vice for one poor unfortunate seaman on board a smuggling cutter, killed by accident by a cannon shot from a British frigate bringing her too. The President and his Yankee crew, consulting the genius of Grotius, unanimously resolved to join the French in invading Great Britain; and for that purpose have shipped off 100,000 bull frogs, armed with Kentucky rifle guns, to co-operate with these brothers in nature, though not in name, the French frogs."

Extraordinary news from India!

"JEROME BONAPARTE after an unsuccessful cruise to intercept our India fleet, which has arrived safe at Portsmouth, put into St. Salvador, and while recruiting himself and sick sailors and soldiers on shore, was attacked on the 1st of April last, by a regiment of Alligators, and the whole party devoured in one meal, except the French admiral, who has escaped by plunging into the sea, and was there swallowed alive by a she Whale, which was caught by one of the India ships on its passage home, and the French admiral cut out of her inside. Now to be seen at the admiralty."

New Administration!

"ARMY EN MASSE, to oppose the bull frogs from America and the French frogs in Europe. Mr. Windham intends calling out, as a corps de reserve, all the pigs to learn the use of arms, and lord Henry Petty proposes laying a tax on all the geese in the united kingdom."

Each of these Gazettes afforded an infinite variety of ideas. Every moment the newsmen was assailed by masques of Jews, Infidels, and Christians. At one time he was completely surrounded by a body of Jolly Tars, fresh from a cruise, who wanted all the news, that he could with difficulty get away from them, till his observations of their indefatigable in ferreting out the French admiral at the bottom of the ocean, created universal applause, and made them sheer off with three huzzas. He made a dead set at a party in the dress of Quakers, who were particularly mindful of Number One at supper, and very pertly quizzed them on the impossibility of their evading the new tax on Geese. His Grandmother's Budget, which he carried on his back in a curious Indian basket, afforded much amusement; and his excuse

when he broke his horn, that he could give no more news as his grandmother had only furnished him with one, was excellent and well-timed, for he was then quite exhausted with fatigue.

The Royal Brothers, and the duke of Gloucester, the Chancellor, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Whitbread, had his Gazettes put into their hands. His dress was remarkably neat. Indeed his whole character was supported till six o'clock in the morning by wit, quickness, and ability, as he had news for every one, particularly some home-brewed! This masque was not discovered until he unmasked at supper, and all exclaimed "Who is he?" Captain Doyle, in the character of Ballad Singer, had some suspicion, however, who he was, and recognized Mr. Robert Shadden. After supper they danced reels in an elegant manner with lady E. Hamilton, Mrs. Ricketts, and her lovely daughters, the beautiful Americans, who were in the dress of Nuns.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

SALEM, November 4.

THE ELECTION.

Yesterday the election of members for the Tenth Congress was made in this state. Samuel Putnam, Esq. was the federal and the hon. Jacob Crowninshield the democratic candidate for Essex South District; and the votes, as far as we have accounts, were as follows:

	Putnam.	Crown.	Scam.
Salem	507	578	5
Lynn	131	258	
Beverly	176	107	
Danvers	160	81	
Marblehead	24	259	

Mr. Crowninshield's majority in this town, at his last election, was 148; now 66. Notwithstanding this decline in his popularity here, we doubt not he is re-elected.

The hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, for Suffolk district, had a majority of 767 in Boston, and is chosen:

It is well known that there has been for some time considerable disagreement and disorder in the democratic ranks in this town, and that sharp contentions have taken place between the heads of the subdivisions. As the genuine democrats, however, still retained a superiority of numbers, the others, who have more cunningly contrived, as may be conjectured, to lead the democratic caucus on Friday evening into a unanimous vote of a stigma upon themselves: unanimous, we say; for those who had played the trick would readily give their own vote to promote the sport; and those who were the "fools in the play" doubtless did not know but they were voting their own eulogy. The vote was so more or less than that the cause of republicanism and rational liberty (of which is well known they boast of being supporters) was abandoned by all men of religion, wealth and talent. This being the case, what then is left to their party, but a want of all these properties? We however cannot concur in this vote, in its full extent, and as it respects many well-meaning individuals do consider it a calumny. But lest it should be supposed we misrepresent, we will take the vote as it stands in the Register:

"Resolved unanimously, That each individual in this assembly consider himself on a committee on Monday next, to support, in our candidate, the cause of Republicanism and rational Liberty, which is not only abandoned by all other countries, but by all the religion, all the wealth, and all the talents of our own."

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

The officers of the British frigate Cambrian informed the passengers in the Enterprise and Polly of New York (recently taken and sent into Halifax) that they had orders to capture all American vessels from French, Spanish or Dutch ports or colonies. The captain of the Bellona, of 74 guns, the day before had examined the ship Polly, of New York, and let her pass; but being afterwards informed of these new orders by the captain of the Cambrian, he returned to the pursuit, took her and sent her to Halifax; as also the Eastern prize, from Bordeaux to New York; the Messenger, from Guadeloupe to New York; and the schooner Aspasia, from Cayenne to Boston.

The Cambrian on the 28th ult. (as noticed in our marine news under the Norfolk head) impressed 5 men from the ship Charles Carter, but liberated them the next day, and put them on board the schooner Eliza-Ann, from Cadiz—a Spanish prize. We presume, from the circumstance

that he could give
another had only
was excellent and
quite exhaust-

and the duke of
or, Mr. Tierney,
his Gazette put
was remarkable
character was
in the morning
ability, as he had
ularly some home
was not discover-
supper, at the all
Captain Doyle,
had Singer, had
er, who he was,
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eels in an elegant
Hamilton, Mrs.
daughters, the
were in the dress

S. MAIL.

ember 4.

TION.

of members far
made in this state.
the federal and
shield the demo-
South District;
re have accounts,

Crown.	Scott.
578	5
258	
107	
81	
259	

majority in this
was 143; now
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or not he is re-

ncy, for Suffolk
of 767 in Boston,

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they were vot-
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Liberty, which
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Nov. 8.

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Belleas, of col-
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and let her pass
formed of the
of the Cambria
air, took her
also the East
New York; the
aloupe to New
Aspasia, from

28th ult. (as
under the N
en from the sh
erated them
on board the
a Spanish
circumstances

this vessel being permitted to proceed, as
well as from the improbability of the re-
port itself, that no such orders as those
mentioned in the preceding paragraph have
been issued by the British government.

NORFOLK, November 4.

Arrived, sch'r. Huldah and Hannah, Capt.
Cropsey, four days from New-York—on Fri-
day morning last, off Smith's Island, lost an
anchor and part of the cable.

Sch'r. Rising States, Newcomb, three days
from New-York.

Ship Donrobin Castle, Cooper, 73 days
from Liverpool. Oct. 16, in lat. 41, 24, long.
59, spoke brig Mary, of New-York, under ju-
ry masts, blowing hard could not learn where
from. Oct. 23, latitude 37, 56, long. 63, 52,
spoke a ship 68 days from Liverpool bound to
New-York; same day a brig from Jamaica,
bound to New-York, out 28 days. To the
westward of the Banks, spoke the ship Fan-
ny, Delany, under jury masts, for N. York,
from St. John's; she was originally from N.
York, bound to Liverpool, had been dismast-
ed and towed into St. John's by a British frigate.

BALTIMORE, November 3.

Arrived, brig Lucy Ann, Dawson, 8 days
from Charleston—spoke nothing in the Bay.
By the Lucy Ann we have received Charle-
ston papers to the 30th ult. They contain no-
thing interesting.

Also, ship Strafford, Hancock, 71 days from
Bremen. Left there, ship Abigail, Bangs, of
Philadelphia; brig Eliza, Hill, for New-York,
in 15 days; brig Hamilton, Hallman, for Eng-
land, first fair wind. Sailed in co. with ship
Damascotta, Deckendorf, for Portugal, and
ship Mary, Fuller, for Charleston, kept com-
pany with her 7 days; parted 5th September
off Fair Isle. Spoke nothing on the passage.
Left at Swan-Point bound up, ship Commerce,
from Liverpool; Louisiana, from Rotterdam;
Snow George, from Bourbon; brig Betsey,
from Guadalupe; schooner Hope, from do.
a northern brig, and a light brig unknown.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

A Hint to those concerned.

A number of the Grocers of Alexandria
who pay license for retailing liquors in small
quantities, feel themselves considerably ag-
grieved by the quantity of shops permitted to
exist that pay no license, and are determined
to present all such as may come under their
observation in future.

At an election held yesterday for Directors
of the Bank of Potomac, for the ensu-
ing year, the following gentlemen were
chosen:

Jacob Hoffman.
Robert Young.
John G. Ladd.
James H. Hove.
Thomas Vowell, jr.
William Hodgson.
William Harshorne.
James Putton.
Guthbert Powell.
Elisha Janney.
James Keith, jr.
Joseph Ridde.

And at a meeting of the Directors this
day, Thomas Vowell, jun. was chosen Pre-
sident; and GEORGE TAYLOR, a Director,
in the place of Thomas Vowell, jun. elect-
ed President.

A letter from a respectable commercial
house in St. Thomas to another in New-York,
dated 12th October, says that on the 10th of
that month the British frigate Jason, and a
brig of war, captured off the mouth of the har-
bor, at anchor, an armed ship, with a crew of
90 men, having three schooners under her
convoy, all belonging to Philadelphia, laden
with coffee, bound to St. Thomas from His-
paniola, and sent them into Tortola where
they had arrived.

Few northern men, whether fed or de-
mos, have any objection to a navy. At
the south, the only objection is the expense.
Would the expense of equipping a fleet a-
mount to more than seventeen millions of
dollars, which the want of a fleet has al-
ready cost the country? Such a navy as we
could easily build and maintain would have
made us masters of Louisiana in case of a
war with Spain, without tribute money to
France—and without a navy as respecta-
ble as the maritime rank of the United
States among nations absolutely requires
at this eventful crisis, when states without
force are without rights, without such a
navy, we say, there is not the least reason
in the world to fancy we shall keep Loui-
siana a month longer than Bonaparte is
hindered by Great Britain from repos-
sessing himself of it—and even while he is so
hindered, we shall probably pay in addi-
tional tribute, millions enough to build &
equip a fleet that would blockade Cadiz,

Ferrol and Carthage, and wave its flag in
triumph in the bay of Mexico.

It might take eight or ten years to ac-
complish this indispensably necessary work,
but the United States have money, ships,
seamen and courage enough to be the se-
cond maritime power in the world, and to
maintain that rank—and by asserting that
rank, we should take it, many years before
all the ships were built.

Suppose that peace should come in a
year. It is said we have one hundred
thousand seamen: Bonaparte will then
want ships, colonies and commerce, as he
says himself. Great Britain will rigidly
enforce her navigation laws. Between
these rivals our commerce will droop; our
seamen must quit a country that has no
employment, and seek it in foreign coun-
tries. Why then delay the building of a
navy? Because our public men will not
look beyond the time they were chosen to
serve, nor above the popularity that obtain-
ed their elections.

[Repertory.]

From the London Chronicle of September 3.

SYNOD OF THE JEWS IN FRANCE.

It is believed that the intention of the
emperor Napoleon, in assembling a depu-
tation of the Jews at Paris, is dictated by
a deep & provident policy. In this country
we can form no estimate of the influence
which the Jewish nation can exert in coun-
tries less enlightened and less commercial
than our own. In these islands their num-
ber does not exceed 15,000, and of these
but a very small proportion are distinguish-
ed by extraordinary wealth or superior sa-
gacity. Here, like every other religious
sect, they enjoy, if not equal privileges
with the king's subjects of the established
church, at least full and perfect toleration,
as well as security. They are distinguish-
ed by an indefatigable spirit of industry, to
which, perhaps, their rigorous observance
of the ceremonies of their religion essen-
tially contributes. On all the fasts and ho-
lidays of their own synagogue they strictly
and conscientiously abstain from all traffic;
and they are equally prevented from carry-
ing on their customary dealings upon ours.
The consequence is, that they have fewer
days upon which to work than Christians.
More than one third part of the year is shut
up against them. This may be considered
as one of the causes which whets their
austerity in the pursuit of wealth; but in
truth they are very little distinguished from
other religious sectaries in the keenness &
avidity with which they pursue their ob-
ject. It is observed of all the religious
sectaries, the quakers, the methodists, the
dissenters, &c. that, in proportion as they
are strict in the observance of their own
rites and worship, they are assiduous, alert
and successful in money making. The
Jews, therefore, truly say, that this is not
the country for them to thrive in. They
have here to contend with men as well ver-
sed in the principles of exchange as them-
selves. It is here diamond cut diamond;
and accordingly here they melt more into
the mass of the community, are less scru-
pulous of forms, and much less subject to
observation and prejudice than in any other
country of Europe. All prejudice, indeed,
against them is nearly worn out, and they
feel this as a rational calamity, for every sect
is assisted by persecution. Now the dis-
tinction between Jew and Christian is
scarcely to be perceived, either on the stock
exchange or in polite society. At the first
place they can boast of no superior sagacity,
for to use an almost obsolete term of re-
proach, every broker and jobber is as much
a Jew as themselves. And in society they
rival our most illustrious nobles in the
taste, liberality and grandeur of their es-
tablishments.

In England, therefore, we can have no
idea of the influence of Judaism, because
here it is "brother well met." But in
countries where the sapidity of the go-
vernment has made trade infamous, where
the pride of family prescribes every pro-
fession but that of arms, or where the lux-
ury of a productive soil, and a benignant
sky, make the natives idle and consequently
ignorant, there the genius of the Jew pre-
vails: there he takes root, and there he
spreads and flourishes. In such countries,
the Jews are the medium of all exchange;
the chain of all trade and commerce; and
therefore, the state which can conciliate
their friendship, will have in all such coun-
tries a most advantageous and powerful
host of unseen auxiliaries, who may, at
the proper moment, exercise their influ-
ence over the government of the country
which they inhabit, by the granting or with-
holding supplies, when called upon so to
do.

The emperor Napoleon, with the stretch
of thought which overlooks no means of
carrying on his great scheme of universal
domination, by secret sap as well as by

open assault, is perfectly aware of the use
which may be made of the Jews in the
rich countries to which he has turned his
covetous eyes. He is well aware of the
influence of the Jews in Poland, in Hun-
gary, at Constantinople, at Smyrna, Alep-
po, and in all the neighboring countries,
where the people are too indolent to act
for themselves. In his idea of insinuating
commerce, and erecting a marine on his
newly acquired shores in the Adriatic, &c.
he wishes to arouse and to employ all the
capital, skill and industry of the Jews in
the countries to which his new nursery of
seamen may extend, in order to promote
his great object. Never was a plan better
devised. The most productive countries
upon earth, rich in every material, both
of use and luxury, remote, and almost se-
cure from the interruption of his dreaded
rival; and hitherto unexplored and unim-
proved, would by this means be made the
sources of wealth and strength to France.

Little do they know either of Bonaparte or
of the Jews, who think that he gives them the
promise of re-establishment in the Holy Land.
If he had any such project in his head, the
Jews would thank him for the civility, but de-
cline the favor. No, no; he does not wish
to see them collected, but dispersed. He de-
sires indeed to plant a synod in France; as a
skillful botanist places a beehive in his garden,
that the industrious colony may send forth its
laborers in every direction, to spread the fari-
na abroad, to engender and quicken by their
happy influence the objects that they embrace,
and enrich even while they extract the sweets.
But he has no desire of assembling them in a
country flowing with milk and honey; whose
sated appetite would sink into listless sloth,
nor of placing them on a barren desert, where
they would only have to sharpen their wits on
one another.

The letter of Mr. Jacobson, which we in-
serted in yesterday's paper, can hardly be ge-
nuine. We cannot believe that Bonaparte
would permit his secret to transpire so cumu-
sily; but undoubtedly that letter, so specious-
ly written, betrays the object which he has in
view, and the means by which he hopes to ac-
complish it. The sovereigns of Europe, if in-
dependent sovereigns there are any left, may
yet profit from the disclosure, and by the re-
moval of prejudices which are silly, and disa-
bilities that are unjust, counteract the Machi-
avelian project which he has devised to under-
mine the authority of every government in
which the Jews are oppressed.

Every days experience among the nations
on the European continent, has sadly pro-
ved to us this great and important truth;
that in whatever country the Corsican u-
surper set his foot, or in the religion or
politics of which he has interfered, the an-
nihilation of their form of government, of
their sovereignty and independence has
been the inevitable result. Amidst the
multiplicity of evidence which has, from
time to time, been given to the American
people of the serious intentions of Bona-
parte towards this country—the following
letter from his minister of religious affairs
is deserving of very serious attention—
first, because it proves the intention of
Bonaparte to interfere in our concerns—
secondly, that he still cherishes in his mind
that the Louisianians, having been once
Frenchmen, might be brought again under
the dominion of France—thirdly, that he
exhorts the Louisianians to remember that
he still feels an interest in interfering in the
concerns of an American territory, and has
an unceasing regard for its inhabitants.
Further comment is unnecessary. [Con-
rrier.]

INTERESTING LETTER.

Shortly after Louisiana had been surren-
dered to the Americans, M. Castillon,
president of the corporation of the church
of St. Louis, in New Orleans, address-
ed a letter to Portalis, the French mi-
nister of religious affairs, in which he
stated, that considerable schisms had
taken place in the church, since the
change of government; and requesting
such relief as could be afforded by the
emperor of the French, in restoring or-
der, and replacing the affairs of the
church in their former state. A gentle-
man from New Orleans has favored us
with a copy of the answer of Portalis,
which was received a short time since—
it excited considerable interest in New
Orleans:—[Times.]

PARIS, 5th June, 1806.

The minister of religious affairs, grand of-
ficer of the legion of honor, to Mr. Cas-
tillon, president of the corporation of the
church of St. Louis, in New Orleans,
Louisiana.

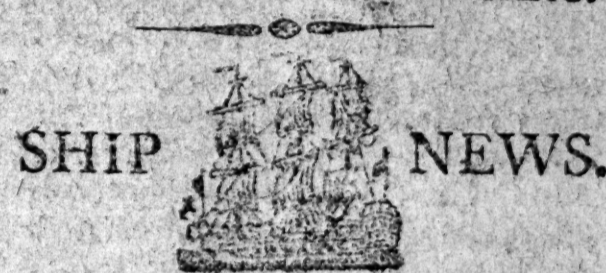
I had the honor, sir, of announcing to
you, by my letter of the 29th of March
last, that I had laid before his majesty the
state of tumult and schism, in which the
church of New Orleans had been placed,
during the vacancy of the episcopal see.

The emperor, whose solicitude embraces
every object which can be productive of
good, as well as anxious to arrest the pro-
gress of evil, still bearing in mind that you
were once Frenchmen, has expressly direct-
ed me to urge the holy see to adopt the
most strenuous measures to repress the
dissensions which have broken out amongst
you. His majesty this day orders me to
apprize you that in consideration of his
high recommendation, his holiness has
vested in the bishop of Baltimore, the ne-
cessary powers of administering, provi-
sionally, and during the vacancy of the see,
on the affairs of the church of New Orle-
ans; and that this prelate has been enjoined
to offer some candidates, amongst whom
a new bishop may be chosen, provided the
government of the United States does not
object to the election. His majesty has
further expressly charged me to assure you
of the unceasing regard he entertains for
the inhabitants of Louisiana; and the in-
terest he takes in the support of all their
religious rights, among the most promi-
nent of which is the preservation of an e-
piscopal see in your city. He wills at the
same time, that I should recommend, in a
special manner, your interests to the presi-
dent of the United States.

I feel happy, sir, in being authorized to
give you assurances of the utmost protec-
tion of his majesty; and tender you the
homage of my highest consideration.

(Signed)

PORTALIS.



Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Schooner Fame, captain Dangerfield,
from Point Pe re, Guadalupe--Sugars--
Johnson and Dangerfield.

Left there the following vessels:

Ship Volunteer, Cadwell, Philadelphia,
2 days.

Brig Washington Webster, N. York,
3 do.

Schr. Five Brothers McKever, one
day.

Brig Hatty Belles, Philadelphia 2 do.

Brig Olive, Tubna, New York fifteen
days.

Brig Actress, Puntim, do. 15 do.

Brig Little Frank, Torrance, New York,
10 do.

NOTICE.

A. LINDO informs the Public,
that he declines the Brokerage business as to
procuring Notes discounted.

November 11.

d3t

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY, 18th instant, will be Sold,
at the Vendue-Store, on a credit,

A NEGRO MAN & WOMAN,

Both good Servants.

Household and Kitchen Furniture;

A handsome collection of Books, &c.

Part of the personal estate of the late JAMES
WILSON

Philip G. Marsteller.

November 11.

d3s

NOTICE.

The Stages between Alexan-
dria and Richmond, will travel
on SUNDAYS, until the pub-
lic are notified to the contrary.

The Proprietors.

NOVEMBER 8.

d4w

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a power executed by
Augustine J. Smith and Henry Rose, to se-
cure the payment of \$5000. with interest, I
shall on the first day of January, 1807, ex-
pose to sale for ready money, at Fairfax court-
house, so much of the tract of LAND sold
and conveyed by Battaille Fitzhugh to the said
Smith and Rose on the 2d day of September,
1797, (the same being part of the Ravens-
worth tract in Fairfax county) as will pay the
sum of 22631. part of the said 50000. with in-
terest on 16771. part of the same 22631. from
the first day of January, 1799, and on the bal-
ance thereof from the first day of October in
the same year.

THOMAS FITZHUGH.

October 20.

lawtJ

Robert Gray,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A large supply of SLATES, of an
excellent quality,

For sale by the dozen or single.

November 6.

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, on Saturday, the 15th inst. at eleven o'clock, no credit of 6, 9, and 12 months.

The Methodist Meeting-House and Lot.

On William Bushby's square. The lot is 56 feet by 43. Approved indorsed negotiable paper will be required.

In behalf of the Methodist Society,

William Rhodes,
Joseph Smith.

November 3.

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

I WILL offer at public sale, at Herndon's tavern, in the town of Fredericksburg, on FRIDAY, the second day of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for cash;

Between 50 and 60 Negroes,

Lately attached to the Chatham estate, consisting of laborers and tradesmen, of different kinds, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. &c. Also, a good miller, cook, gardener, trainer of horses, and some valuable house servants. They are, for the number, as likely and as valuable a set of negroes as any in Virginia; also, some work horses and farming utensils. Should any person in the neighborhood be disposed to purchase at private sale, prior to the said day, I will be ready to treat with them.

I will also sell, at Private Sale,

Some Lots in the town of Fredericksburg, my Lands adjoining Stafford court-house, my Lands in Westmoreland and Richmond counties, and my Farm called Clark's, on the Rappahannock river, about three miles below Fredericksburg.

William Fitzhugh.

November 4.

James R. Riddle

Has just received and offers for Sale, at very reduced prices,

FRESH GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching season.

A. L. S. O.,

- 2 trunks handsome British printed cottons,
- 1 do, American,
- 1 do. 4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins,
- 3 cases Irish linens,
- 6 bales India piece goods—consisting of Company garrus, Gurrin lawns, Gazepore do.
- Cognata cossacs,
- Batnas,
- Checks, and Gillea handkerchiefs—

Which will be sold low by the piece to those who purchase to sell again.

October 23.

FOR SALE,

- Pork in barrels
- New York prime and cargo beef
- Hyson skin and } TEAS
- Souchong
- Russia Duck, and
- A few kegs Essence of Spruce, by

Daniel Murgetroyd.

May 6.

Charles Bennett,

Has imported in the ship Wm. and John captain Woodhouse, from Liverpool, and John and Avie from London, via Norfolk,

FALL GOODS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A PART.

- Kendal Cottons, Kerseys, Halfhicks,
- Plaids, Jerseys,
- Cloths, Coating and Frizes,
- Superfine Bombazens, Bombazetts, and Wildbores,
- Satinetts, Bennetts Cord, & Kerseymere,
- An elegant assortment of Waistcoating,
- Superfine Cloths and Kerseymere,
- Manchester,
- Kendal knit Lambs' Wool Hose,
- Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery,
- Silk Velvets, Molekins, &c.
- Fashionable London Hats,
- Coarse Hats,
- English Ingrain Kidderminster Carpets
- And Carpeting,
- Venetian Carpeting,
- Sewing Silk and Twist first quality,
- Silk and Leather Gloves,
- Silk Cords, &c.
- British Battle, and F. F. Gunpowder, &c.

Oct. 30.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

The subscriber returns his grateful thanks to his friends and patrons, for their past favors and liberality towards him; and begs leave respectfully to inform them, and the inhabitants of Alexandria generally, that he will commence his NIGHT SCHOOL on Monday the 22d instant, at his Academy in Prince-street.

Young gentlemen, desirous of becoming acquainted with the arts of Surveying, Navigation, use of the Globes, or any of the different branches of the Mathematics, will meet with due attention from

William Slade.

September 29

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

- 27 hogsheds Jamaica rum; 4th proof
- 20 do. St. Croix do. 3d do.
- 10 do. N. Eng. do.
- 10 pipes Holland gin
- 4 do. American do. of superior qual.
- 2 do. L. P. Madeira wine } of excellent
- 2 do. L. M. do. do. } qual. var-
- 4 quarter casks do. do. } ranted pure.
- 3 do. Marsalla wine
- 20 bbls. prime beef—Connecticut inspec.
- 30 do. prime pork—New Jersey do.
- 10 boxes mould candles
- 25 do. English white soap—very dry.
- 3 chests hyson-skin tea
- 300 bushels St. Ubes salt.

Wadsworth and Butler,

Union, between King and Prince-street.

October 18.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Alexandria County, in the District of Columbia, Letters Testamentary on the estate of JOHN FOSTER, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 26th of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or to James Sanderson, of Alexandria, who is duly empowered to act for me.

Given under my hand this 26th day of September, 1806.

Henry Thompson,

Sept. 24.

Executor.

2aw3w.

Second Notice.

SUCH of the creditors of John Hickman and Co. late of Alexandria, as have come into the terms upon which the said John Hickman and Co. surrendered their property to the use of their creditors, are required to attend, in person, with, or to transmit the evidence of their debts against the said Hickman and Co. duly proved, to the subscriber, residing in Alexandria, on or before the 10th day of July next, to enable the subscriber to make a small dividend among the creditors of a sum of money in the hands of one of the creditors residing in Alexandria.

The interest upon the debts to be calculated to the 31st of May, 1799, the time when the said John Hickman and Co. surrendered up their property.

George Clementson.

June 7.

N. B. The postage of letters to be paid.

The above Dividend is postponed in consequence of several creditors not having come forward with their accounts. This is therefore to give notice, that in fifteen days from this date, I am required to make a dividend, and all those whose claims are not handed in, properly proved, on or before that time, will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.

GEORGE CLEMENTSON.

November 6.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honorable the circuit court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Saturday, the 22d day of November next, at the coffee-house, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, sundry LOTS of GROUND, lying on Patrick, Cameron, and Alfred streets, the property of John V. Thomas; to satisfy a debt and costs due Thomas Allen—Also, at same time and place, sundry Ground Rents, arising from lots lying on the same streets.

R. MOSS, D. M.

For D. C. BART, Marshal

October 14

TO BE SOLD,

For ready Money.

To the highest bidder, at Public Auction, at DAWSON'S TAVERN, in the county of Loudoun and town of LEESBURG, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of January next, by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the 5th circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term last, in a suit depending in said court between the executors of Daniel Mildred, deceased, who was surviving partner of Mildred and Roberts, plaintiffs, and Samuel Hough and others defendants—

300 acres of Land, near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armstead Long,
Charles F. Mercer,

Richmond, 17th Oct.—22. (Nov. 4.)

A few copies of the AMERICAN GARDENER, for sale by Robert Gray, at his Stationary Store, King-street.

Patent Threshing Machine.

I HAVE invented a machine for threshing all kinds of grain contained in straw, stem or chaff, particularly wheat, this machine has been found on fair trial to answer completely the purpose for which it was intended. Farmers now have it in their power to get out their grain with expedition, free of dirt, white caps, or loss. This machine is constructed on entire new principles; its operation is by flails encircled by a cylinder moved upon friction wheels, and can be regulated at pleasure, to thresh the grain more or less, as the dampness, dryness, or particular kinds of grain may require it. It will be found upon examining the principles on which this machine is constructed that it will be the fault of the possessor if any grain passes unthreshed; it separates the grain from the straw and chaff, as it threshes also, the chaff from the straw; the construction is by no means complicated—not liable to get out of order, and not expensive erect. It has been found by fair experiment the power of four small mules or two good horses, are sufficient to thresh and clean one hundred bushels per day with great ease. Those on extensive farms who wish more grain threshed per day may obtain any quantity they wish by making the machine larger and applying more power. If farmers only knew the excessive loss they sustain in getting out their grain in the mode heretofore used.—Nothing more would be necessary to bring my machine into general use. Those who have small streams on their farms will find they may set the machine going by water at a small expense by a small tub wheel: To those who are acquainted with the gentlemen whose certificates I annex, nothing need be said; those who are not, will find, on enquiry, for intelligence and respectability they have few superiors. My price for the privilege of using my machine, is fifty dollars. I will dispose of my privilege for counties or states to those who wish to purchase on liberal terms. Letters addressed to me, post paid, at Dumfries, Virginia, will be duly attended to.

James Denecale.

Dumfries, 22d Sept. 1806.

NO. 1.

I do hereby certify, that I have a Threshing Machine erected on the plan invented by Mr. James Denecale, of Dumfries, which exceeds my expectation. A great number of my neighbors who have seen it work, think it does not leave one grain in ten thousand unthreshed; it separates the straw and chaff from the wheat as it threshes.

It possesses many advantages over machines on the Scotch principle, as they will thresh none, but what goes in with the ear first; so that all tangled wheat is not much more than half threshed, Mr. Denecale's machine threshes tangled wheat or sheaves put in butt first, perfectly clean.

In very dry weather Scotch machines scutch off a great number of heads, a great many of which the utmost care cannot prevent being carried off with the straw; the very ears without straw are perfectly clean threshed by Mr. Denecale's Scotch machines, take nearly double power to work them. I speak the above from experience; as I had a machine on the Scotch principle, which from the above faults I had not used for several years, and have now pulled it down.

Mr. Denecale's machine will thresh from 70 to 100 bushels per day, four small mules and two good horses will work it with great ease and I am convinced from the slow pace they go that two oxen would work it.

Although my machine (which was the first erected in this part of the state) has been built but a few months, it is so well approved of that a great many more are either built or now building on the same construction.

It will be shown in operation to any gentleman calling on the subscriber, at Beverley's Ford, Fauquier county, Virginia.

Stephen Milburn.

September 8, 1806.

NO. 2.

I have several years known Mr. Milburn who has given the within certificate—he is a sensible, judicious, practical farmer, and a man of good character. He is a native of the county of Northumberland, in the kingdom of Great Britain, and has been a successful farmer in this country. I think that great confidence is to be placed in what he says.

Daniel C. Brent.

September 13, 1806.

NO. 3.

I have had erected on my plantation a Threshing Machine upon the model invented by Mr. Denecale, of Dumfries; this machine separates the wheat from the straw more completely than it can be done by treading in the usual way with horses, and it will, I am persuaded, clean from 90 to 100 bushels per day. I find that four mules will turn the machinery with ease.

William Champe Carter.

Culpepper, 5th Sept. 1806.

NO. 4.

Induced by motives of public good, I wish to make known, that in company with some of my neighbors, we viewed, on the estate of

William Champe Carter, Esq. Mr. Denecale's new invented Patent Threshing Machine, performed by Mr. West, a most masterly beautiful piece of mechanism. Notwithstanding the straw was damp and the negro slaves beat out and cleaned upwards of four bushels a minute the straw, which was so intricately tangled of wheat that therein we did not find more than four or five grains. Therefore, on the whole, I do not hesitate to pronounce it, in my judgment, the most complete and most useful thing of the kind which human wisdom has yet invented.

John Strode.

Culpepper, 29th August, 1806.

NO. 5.

Since the date of the above, the manager of the estate of William Champe Carter, Esq. Mr. Reuben Beazley, a man of good character and respectability, who has had the conducting of the aforesaid machine, has made the following affidavit.

John Strode.

Culpepper County, to wit:

This day personally appeared before me, Mr. Reuben Beazley, and made oath, that the Wheat Machine, commonly called Denecale's Patent Threshing Machine, under his care and direction, on the estate of William Champe Carter, Esq. as the hands begin to understand it more, gets out wheat faster than at the beginning; and has on fair trial lately cleaned from the straw in the space of half an hour more than six bushels of wheat, and believes it would continue to do that much as long as the four mules that work it could remain at that service, until taken out to give them food and water. Certified under my hand this 11th day of September, 1806.

John Strode.

Iron Works—For Sale.

THE subscriber is duly empowered to contract for the sale of a handsome site for Iron Works, and eight thousand acres of Land adjoining, lying on the river Rappahannock, about nine miles above Fredericksburg. The site for the works embraces a small stream with 60 feet fall of water, within 100 yards of its confluence with the river, and immediately above commences the most advantageous seat for water works, of different kinds, commanding the whole source of the river Rappahannock, by a natural canal of about 300 yards in length, into which the whole force of the river may be turned with little expense. There has been a furnace and other works formerly erected here, and the ore found equal abundant to any in the country, and it has been several times tried by good judges. The title is indisputable, and a great bargain may be had. The subscriber will at any time attend those inclined to view the premises, and can show the lands, and site for the works, by an accurate survey he now has, on application to him at Dumfries, Virginia.

JAMES DENECALE.

September 23

Notice is hereby given,

THAT an application will be made to the assembly of Virginia, at their next session, to authorize the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, to pave the most impassable parts of the turnpike road as laid out by the Directors, and to receive tolls when they pave five miles of such parts of the road.

November 7.

Bank of Potomac,

Alexandria, Nov. 7, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given the Stockholders in the Bank of Potomac, that a dividend of three and an half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock, for the last half year, which will be paid them or their legal representatives, on Tuesday next the 11th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,

Charles Page, Cashier.

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Gun and Pistol Manufactory.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above manufactory in all its various branches; where all orders in his line of business will be executed on the shortest notice.

He expects, in the course of a few weeks, an elegant assortment of GUNS and PISTOLS from the best manufactory in England.

A good Journeyman will hear of employment by applying to the subscriber.

Robert Nash,

King-street, near the water, Alexandria. N. B. A generous price will be given for good seasoned WALNUT PLANK, of from two inch to two and a half in thickness.

September 22.

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to

William Hodgdon.

Sept. 23.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.